DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865. { NUMBER 20.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Richard Mason, Jr., of the Episcopal Church.

Bills to authorize the Public Treasurer to receive partial payments of taxes due from counties within the enemy's lines, concerning the mode of taking depositions in certain cases, to amend an act to provide for a turnpike road from Salisbury, west to the Georgia line, to incorporate the Mt. Herman Lodge, A. Y. M., to amend the act incorporating the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company, and to incorporate the Deep River Woollen Mills, passed severally their third readings.

Mr. Wiggins moved a message be sent the House, proposing to go forthwith into an election for Engrossing Clerk. Not agreed to.

The hour of twelve having arrived the special order therefor—resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services, with a substitute for the same—was taken up, and

Mr. Dick proceeded to address the Senate thereon, arguing against the policy of using slaves in the army, declaring they were not needed as cooks, would be worse than useless as teamsters, and, by their absence from the corn-field, would deprive us of provisions enough to feed an army of an hundred thousand men for twelve months. Nor did he favor emancipation to please England or France. To allow the government to interfere in any way with slavery in the States would be to adopt the Lincoln abolition doctrine and be to confess before the world the South was not justified in secession. In concluding he would say that as Cato always closed his harangues by crying *Delenda est Carthago*. So he would bring his remarks to a close by declaring that we must have peace.

Mr. Odom offered an amendment to the resolutions, and proceeded to speak thereon, declaring that when the proposition to arm slaves was first brought forward he had thought public opinion would at once have frowned it down. North Carolina ought to protest against it, as unwise, inexpedient, wild, and wrong, and as one that if done would leave the country to starve. Mr. O. then proceeded to discuss the resolutions *seriatim*, arguing in favor of their adoption, declaring that the government could no more pay for 100,000 slaves to go in the army than Satan could have given the kingdom and wealth of the world to the Lord, and begging Senators not to abolitionize themselves, but to remain true to slavery—the normal condition of the negro—and to go down—if must be—with all lost save honor.

Pending a further consideration of the resolutions the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Baptist church.

Mr. Gudger offered a petition from citizens of the county of Madison, praying a change in the boundary lines of said county.

THE CASE OF DR. HENRY P. RITTER.

Mr. Benbury presented a statement of Dr. Henry P. Ritter, a citizen of Onowan county, and a preamble and resolutions based thereon. [This statement sets forth that Dr. Ritter being on the 5th of December, 1864, in Weldon, and going to procure passports to the office of the Provost Marshal, was, by that officer, immediately arrested, turned over to Colonel Guilliard, and, after being detained by him two days in the guard house, sent to Richmond under guard. Arriving there, he was immured in Castle Thunder and treated with great harshness, being refused permission to purchase wholesome and sufficient food, etc. On the 12th he was declared by an examining commission, arrested on insufficient grounds, but in spite of this declaration, re-committed to jail till the evening of the 14th. On arriving at Weldon, after his release, he found one of his servants, arrested with him, in a dying condition, from exposure and neglect, and discovered that the locks on his baggage had been forced, and his trunks rifled. The only cause assigned for his arrest was an anonymous letter, signed "Captain in the Confederate service, Lee's army," charging H. P. Ritter with being a Yankee spy, and declaring that he had received $10,000 to go to Salisbury and inspect the fortifications there, and note what force was on the roads. A postscript to the letter says, "My hand is disguised, so if my letter should be lost no one can find out who rote it,' and is signed "Captain in Hoke's division, on furlough."]

The resolutions proceed to say that, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the "harsh and cruel treatment" of Dr. Ritter can be "viewed only as a base and inhuman use of power to oppress and torture," and call upon his Excellency, the Governor, to institute immediate and searching enquiry into all the circumstances of the case, and in case wrong appears to have been done as stated to "demand of the Confederate government the immediate trial and arrest" of the officers voluntarily concerned therein.

Mr. Cobb moved to amend by inserting "request" for "demand" in the resolutions.

Mr Caldwell preferred the word "demand." It was the duty of the Legislature of North Carolina to protect all its citizens in life, liberty, property, and honour, and not to suffer even the feeblest in the State to endure contempt and wrong. Such outrages as this were undermining the public confidence and would lead, if not checked, to wide spread bloodshed and ruin. And as to the fellow who wrote the anonymous letter, he would ask what sort of a patriot an officer could be who would not if knowing such danger not expose it in person. "Demand" was the word to employ, to show that we were not poor crouching creatures to applaud those who lorded it over us, or to submit to every outrage.

The amendment was then rejected, and after some desultory discussion the resolutions passed unanimously.

A message having been received from the Senate transmitting the resolution to send supplies to Wilmington and asking actions thereon, the resolution was, after a scattering discussion and the adoption of certain amendments, not changing the nature of the resolution, passed.

Mr. Grissom introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the legality of an order prohibiting producers from selling their produce to any other parties than government impressing agents, which order had been served on persons in Granville county.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution inquiring what steps have been or are to be taken to collect the debt due from the Confederate States to the State of North Carolina. Agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting certain bills which passed their first reading, and the House, shortly thereafter adjourned.

Confederate States Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 20.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Mr. Echols, of Ga., having the floor opposed the resolution of Mr. Marshall, in a speech of some length. At the conclusion of which, Mr. Foster called the previous question; whereupon Mr. Marshall's resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Atkins, Baldwin, Baylor, Bradley, Branch, E. M. Bruce, H. W. Bruce, Burnett, Carroll, Cluskey, Conrow, Dupre, Ewing, Funsten, Gaither, Gholson, Gilmer, Goode, Gray, Hanley, Holder, Holiday, Johnston, Keeble, Lampkin, Machen, McMullen, Miles, Miller, Morton, Orr, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Russell, Sexton, Simpson, W. E. Smith, Snead, Staples, Triplett, Villere, Wilkes—43.

Noes—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Blanford, Boyce, Chilton, Chrisman, Clopton, Colyar, Cruikshank, Farrow, Foster, Fuller, Garland, Hatcher, Herbert, Hilton, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Lester, Logan, Lyon, Moore, Ramsay, Shewmake, J. M. Smith, Turner, Witherspoon, and Mr. Speaker—31.

Mr. Snead, of Missouri, offered the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF EXPULSION.

WHEREAS, Henry S. Foote, a member of this House from the State of Tennessee, having absented himself from it without leave, and having, by his own admission, written and forwarded to the Speaker a letter, tendering his resignation as a member of the House, and was thereafter arrested whilst unlawfully attempting to pass to the enemy's capital,

Resolved, That said Henry S. Foote is unworthy to occupy a seat upon the floor of the House, and is hereby expelled.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, it was referred to the Committee on Elections by the following vote: Ayes 44, noes 36.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Wickham, adjourned.

MORE OF LINCOLN'S "SMUTTY JOKES."—The Yankee papers tell the following as something "very good," of Lincoln:

About two years ago, when the Prince of Wales was soon to marry the Princess Alexandra Queen Victoria sent a letter to each of the sovereigns, informing them of her son's betrothal, and among the rest to President Lincoln. Lord Lyons, her embassador at Washington, and who by the way is unmarried, requested an audience of Mr. Lincoln, that he might present this important document in person. At the time appointed he was received at the White House in company with Mr. Seward.

"May it please your Excellency," said Lord Lyons, "I hold in my hand an autograph letter from my royal mistress, Queen Victoria, which I have been commanded to present to your Excellency. It in she informs your Excellency, that her son, his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with her Royal Highness, the Princess Alexandra, of Denmark." After continuing in this strain for a few minutes, Lord Lyons tendered the letter to the President and awaited his reply. It was short, simple and expressive, "Lord Lyons, go thou and do likewise." We doubt if any English embassador was ever addressed in this manner before, and would be glad to learn what success he met with in putting the reply in diplomatic language, when he reported it to her Majesty.

It is said that sometime since, when a deputation of clergyman presented an address to the President in which he was styled a "piliar of the church," he quaintly, and perhaps truthfully, remarked that "they would have done much better to call him a steeple.

THE WAY OPEN SOUTH.—It gives us pleasure to state, on the authority of the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, Capt. Henry M. Drane, that his trains are now running through to Kingsville, and that communication is open to Columbia, Communication to Charleston and Augusta, via Kingsville, was expected to be open yesterday; at all events by to-day. Communication is also open to Charleston via Florence.

The late freshets have caused sad havoc with our railroads, in the way of washing up bridges and trestles. For several days no mail train has been enabled to pass Kingsville, either North or South, on account of the Congaree, which caused a portion of the bridge or trestle-work over that wide scope of swamp or river to be carried away. We are pleased to hear that these breaks have been repaired and we do fervently hope, that as matters now stand, our forces intended to meet a formidable foe at a certain point, may be enabled to get to the right place in the right time.—*Wil Journal.*

"WHAR IS THE FRONT?"—It is well known that Wheeler has some splendid troops, and some who are as bad as can be found.—These last are scattered from the Ohio river to Savannah. A brave and gallant soldier tells the following:

He was going through North Alabama to rejoin his command. Stopped at a house to get dinner.

Old Lady—"Who's youins?"

Soldier—"Wheeler's cavalry."

Old Lady—"Whar gwine?"

Soldier—"To the front."

The old lady put on her spectacles and eyed him intently, then drawled out:

"Mister, some o' them fellers you call Wheeler's boss critters have been gwine by here every day. Some was gwine north, some gwine south, some east and some west, some this way and some that—they all said they war gwine to the front—now, mister, kin you tell me whar is the front?"

The soldier left.

It is understood in official quarters that a magazine exploded in Fort Fisher on Monday morning, and that the enemy lost about four hundred from its effects.—*Wil. Journal.*

Artemus Ward notifies the gentleman who left phosphorus in his bed, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, that if he will leave his name with General Dix, he will hear of something to his advantage.

NEGRO SALE AND HIRING.

ON THURSDAY next, 26th inst., at our Sales-Rooms in Raleigh, we will offer for sale

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

Men and women, boys and girls—and one excellent blacksmith.

At the same time we will hire out for the balance of the year, 5 boys, aged respectively 18, 17, 15, 14 and 10 years, and 5 women, one with one child, and the other with two children, all good farm hands.

jan 23 dtd W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable private residences in the town of Goldsboro', is now offered for sale.—The House and improvements are all in good repair and are beautifully located in the center of a four acre lot, which is in a high state of cultivation. It will be sold for Confederate money. All the household and kitchen furniture may be had by the purchaser if desired. Apply to

WM. ROBINSON,
jan 21 3t Goldsboro', N. C.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address

DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,
Warrenton, N. C.
Or, W. T. ALSTON,
jan 21-d2w* Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865,

IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL,

Age 21 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4½ inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.

By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,
Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.
C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

BY W. F. ASKEW & CO.,

ON SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, we will offer for sale at our Rooms in Raleigh,

25 OR 30 LIKELY NEGROES,

men and women, boys and girls. A better lot of Negroes has not been offered in this market.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.,
jan 19-dtd Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

1 Light Four-Horse Wagon, with Iron Axles, nearly new.
1 One-Horse Wagon, entirely new.
1 Double-Seat Rockaway, for one or two horses, nearly new.
1 Single-Seat Rockaway, nearly new.
1 Good Buggy and Harness, newly repaired.
1 Dump Cart, entirely new.

I am prepared to Repair, Paint and Trim Buggies, Carriages, &c.

S. W. TERRELL,
jan 19-d4t-w6t* Rolesville, Wake County.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.

Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 21-40t. Oaks, N. C.

VALUABLE LANDS IN NASH AND 33 LIKELY SLAVES FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my plantation, situated in Nash county, about four miles west of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing 400 acres, with good improvements, and thirty-three likely Slaves. Any person wishing to purchase, will call and examine, or address me at Ashland, P. O., N. C. J. A. TAYLOR.

jan 20-d3t&tw3t

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months.....$ 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

nov 1-d2t

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfeb1

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE next Session begins January 25th, 1865. Board $7 per month, payable in provisions at old prices, or $150 per month, Confederate money, in advance. Tuition—English Branches, $50; Music, $50; Latin or French $25.

Each young lady will furnish one pair of sheets and pillow cases.

J. W. THOMAS, Pres't.
dec 21-d2tw6t*

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The FIFTH SESSION of MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th of February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information, address Miss M. P. Mangum, Flat River Orange County N. C.
dec. 26-w6w.

FOR SALE.

One hundred and fifteen Bales of Cotton. Apply immediately to R. G. LEWIS,
jan 20-d3t Raleigh.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I will sell privately a likely young man, 26 years old, and a good Blacksmith. Also, a boy 11 years old. Both sound and healthy.

Q. BUSBEE,
January 20, 1865—d6t Trustee.

FOR SALE.

A Fine new Carriage, cheap. Apply to GEO. A. SMITH,
jan 17-d10t* Halifax, N. C.

TEACHER WANTED.

I want a Teacher for a small school of good boys. He must be exempt from military service, of good moral character and qualified to teach the English and Latin languages.

JOHN R. MOORE,
jan 14-d10t Gaston N. C.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company," will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing under the Charter granted by the recent session of the Legislature. Stockholders who cannot attend in person, are earnestly requested to be represented by proxy.

By order of the President:
jan 7 tjan24 W. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

NOTICE.

By applying at the Office of the State Journal, Goldsboro', N. C., soon, one of the most desirable situations in this place can be purchased, together with household and kitchen furniture.

jan 19-d6t sta jou

A HOME FOR THE REFUGEE.

400 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

Lying on the waters of South Buffalo, near Alamance Church, and 4 miles east of Greensboro', the centre of business in Western North Carolina. Three hundred acres cleared and in cultivation: ninety in Winter Oats, twenty in Grass, and 20 of the remainder now broke and sub-soiled for a Corn crop. With the farm can be purchased 20 head of Stock Hogs, and 15 head of horned Cattle. On the premises is a Two-story Residence, containing six rooms, with Kitchen attached. Three Negro houses, all necessary out-houses, a two-story Granary, Tobacco Barn, Stables, Blacksmith Shop, and a bold Spring of excellent Water near the Dwelling house. All can be purchased on good terms, for CASH. Apply to

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM,
jan-19-d5t* Greensboro', N. C.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL, in order, made by Talbert & Brother, in Richmond, Va., with two circular 50-inch Saws, and a Grist Mill. Can be seen at Milton, Wayne County, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Also, a Lot of damaged Saws.

A lot of Patent Belting, made by Camble & Co., New York.

One of Double Leather, 18 in. wide, 80 ft. long.
One of Single do 17 do do 80 do do
One of do do 15 do do
One of do do 10 do do
One of do do 6 do do
One Lot of Wrought Iron.
One Lot of Cast Iron.

One Sewing Machine (new) made by Wheeler & Wilson, with extra Plate and Hemmer, and two dozen Needles. Apply to

THOMAS J. HOWARD,
High Point.
or BENJAMIN ELLIS,
jan 17 d12t* Concord, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions. Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.

W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

A RARE CHANCE AT VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH INST., I shall sell, WITHOUT RESERVE, to the highest bidder, for cash, in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M, on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker. R. HOOKER.

jan 11-dtds

Wilmington Journal, Chronicle & Sentinel, (Augusta, Ga.) Charleston Mercury, Richmond Examiner copy till day of sale and forward accounts to this office.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

OFFICIAL.

ADJU'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Jan. 14, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

XLIX. All officers of the Invalid Corps not wholly disabled, and who have not been assigned to duty by orders from this office, and all unassigned officers of the army will, within thirty days from the issue of this order, report to the General of Reserves of the State to which they belong for temporary assignment to duty with the Reserves, or in the conscription service. The provisions of this order do not apply to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JOHN W. RIELY,
jan 21-d6t Ass't Adjutant General.

Fayetteville Observer copy six times.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!!

POST Q. M's. OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., January, 17, 1865.

I will receive proposals until the 22nd day of February next, for the manufacture of 10,000

HORSE AND MULE COLLARS

similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month. W. E. PEIRCE,
jan 19-d12t Captain & A. Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18th, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES.

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus corn immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraisers rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized Agents: Raleigh, J. J. Mincrtree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris, and Durham's, W. P. Ward. Hillsboro' to be filled, and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19 d12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.

THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Inspector Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864.

PERSONS who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without contract.

(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 27th, 1864.

RESPECTFULLY returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
jan 17-d12t Quartermaster General.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.

Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.

Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.

Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.

Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.

Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.

Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.

dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, November 28, 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

WANTED,

$10,000 in 4 per cent. Certificates. Also fifty Bales of Good Cotton. GEO. A. SMITH.
jan 17-d10t* Halifax, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

My man JOHN, well known here as one of the best Boot and Shoe Makers in the State, has absconded. He is 37 years old, black, of slender frame, good features, 5 feet 8, and weighs about 135. He was raised by me and has a wife and children here, and has never been 15 miles from the city.

I had hired him, with his *entire approbation*, to a gentleman in the country, and supposed that he was in his possession from the first of the year and only learned on yesterday that he had not been there.

If not skulking about, he has probably escaped by Railroad, under the protection of a white man.

I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me.

CHAS: MANLY.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1865.—d8t

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7.50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.

By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Ashboro', on the 7 h day of February, 1865.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.

This second of January, 1865.

J. M. WORTH,
jan 5-d30t County Commissioner.

$1,000 REWARD. STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the night of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, [illegible]—TUS a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

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oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, Agent for the Neuse Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for Rags and Damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

dec 21-d1m

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

In the histories of war, it is a remarkable fact that peace most frequently comes when least expected.

In the late war—undertaken by the allies in Europe, against Austria—negotiations and peace followed immediately upon the battle of Solferino, when the contest was fierce, the carnage dreadful, and the results near equal, and a long war seemed absolutely certain.

In the revolution of our forefathers, success to our army, deliverance from the foe, peace and independence followed each other in rapid succession, coming out of the gloom and darkness of defeat, internal dissension, popular despondency, territorial captures and occupation; surprising every body by the suddeness and rapidity of the change from despair to confidence; from submission to determined resistance; from defeat to victory. *And so it will come again.* It ought to have so come before now. Sherman made a Christmas present to his master, Abe Lincoln—as his best friends call him—of the city of Savannah; but Providence made a gift to the Confederacy of *Sherman himself*, if the spirit of the people had been up to the requirements of the hour. But for the baleful and depressing influences which had sunk down the popular spirit, he never would have been allowed to walk through Georgia alive; and the saddest reflection is the opportunity has been lost.

When Terry landed on the narrow neck of land, where Fort Fisher sat in her pride and strength, his force became the legitimate prisoners of war to Confederate valor, and strategy and power; and the rudest part of this disappointment is, that another *apportunity* has been *lost*. But any day, any moment may bring the cheering news of victory. The game of war is a see-saw. Its vicisitudes go up and down; and if a victory do not come now, immediately, other cheering intelligence may be on the wing. Indeed, there are signs, more numerous and better authenticated, than ever before, that negotiations of peace—well founded—in the hands of the legitimate authority, supported by circumstances of controlling influence, are already about to be initiated.

An air of almost positive assurance is given to the rumor, that distinct propositions, guaranteeing our independence, have come to our Government from England and France. The evidences of these are fresh in the minds of those who have read the late news: the publications in the two leading papers of Richmond, the visit of F. P. Blair, and his statement on his return, of how satisfactory was his interview with President Davis; and the immediate visit of Gen. Singleton, a representative man of the Northern peace party. General Singleton is a friend and neighbor of Lincoln, and has his respect and confidence; he visits Richmond by permission, to ascertain by friendly intercourse with our authorities, the sentiments of our government and people, in order, if possible, to close the war by a treaty of peace. The anxiety of the North for peace is another evidence. So great is this anxiety, that the New York *Tribune*—the controlling sheet of the radical abolition party—intimates that "*the total abolition of slavery*" will not be insisted on; nor will it be insisted "that such measures be taken by the South as will secure the extinction of slavery within a reasonable time—This, if it were sincere, would be an utter dethronement of the Ebon Idol—the deity of Black Republican adoration. But, without accepting this as sincere, it adds weight to the probability of another evidence of coming peace. We mean, the probability of European intervention. It has come by letter, from correspondents in Europe to their friends in the South, that England and France do not mean to postpone our recognition beyond the fourth of March. It has been published in the London papers that Lord John Russell has so signified to Mr. Mason. Correspondents have written the same to Yankee journals; and significant intimations have been given, that such notification was within the knowledge of the Confederate government and that of the Federals We admit that like rumors heretofore prevailed; and for one, we looked, long since, to see them realized.—We had good reason so to believe; but the circumstances in their favor are stronger now than ever. One thing is beyond dispute: In order to get negotiations at all, short of abject submission—*which no one advocates openly*;—especially, in order to get negotiations at all favorable, it is important that we should hold our own; that we should stand manfully to our work. One victory—one successful resistance—would give us a vantage ground towards negotiations, when they are entered on, while national prostration places us in the power of the foe.

Unquestionably, the north, besides its war with us, is accumulating foreign complications on its shoulders. The Federal Congress has given notice of the abrogation of the treaty of reciprocity. Vessels of war are to be built on the Lakes, as a menace to Canada, and passports, for the first time, are required of passengers coming from Montreal to New York.

All these are acts of direct hostility towards England. Towards France, a like hostile disposition is manifested. At the last session of the Federal Congress, the Monroe doctrine was declared by the House of Representatives; and Mr. Seward was obliged to explain at Paris that such was not the act of the government. He did so, by calling to the attention of the French minister, that the Senate had not acted on the House resolution, and assuring that Maximilian would be recognized. At this session, but the other day, the Federal Senate was discussing the appropriations for the pay of Consuls. When that part of the bill, referring to the U. S. Consuls in Mexico, was reached, Mr. Wade moved to amend, by inserting the words "Republic of" before Mexico,—saying, he would have nothing to do with the Empire,—which was adopted. And thus the Senate of Lincoln sets a full defiance to Louis Napoleon, in the teeth of Seward's false promises. Louis Napoleon is not the man to allow any one to *out-cunning* him. Besides, Yankee ship masters have taken out letters of Marque from the fugitive President of Mexico, Juarez; and French vessels have been obliged to sail under convoy from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux. There are strong evidences that England and France are coming to reason and justice, and that the Yankee Government is finding it out.

Then let the hopes, energies, pride and courage of our people be aroused; let the government be sustained; let the glorious cause, to which we pledged curselves in 1861, be upheld. "The night is far spent—the day is at hand!"

The cry of submission waxes bolder than that of resistance ever did from the same lungs. As the misfortunes of war press the country, they who have most contributed to produce the disasters, seize with fresh avidity the opportunity to push the misfortunes yet further.

We stand where we have ever stood, defying the false-hearted and cowardly, and defying the murderous enemy who answers to their call. It is true our counsel has not been taken, or this state of things would never have happened, and we still say to the people—ye have yet your destiny in your own hands. If Southern men are *men*: if the spirit of the army, as it has shown itself in its heroic past, yet breathes in the people, they are safe. The advantages obtained by the enemy have not yet struck a vital part. And even if the people had determined to succumb, there is *yet much*—much to do before the cause will be lost. A nation does not die at a single gasp. If our advice is worth anything to heedless men who are indulging in the most forward self-committals, we would admonish them that they may be *too soon*, and that they may see the day when they would wish *words* which they have uttered had never been spoken.

And to the people at large we would say—to those who have sons and brothers in the army—you have not been beaten by the forces of the enemy. Are you to be scared to death by the lamentations of croakers?

Edward Everett.

Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, being dead, his speech on Washington will no doubt be now published. It will have a tremendous run in Yankeedom, as that nation is now making capital out of the "Life and Character of George Washington." Mr. Everett was among the number of Northern men who made professions of regard for the Constitutional rights of the South, and was pledged against the doctrine of coercion. Nevertheless, he became a furious advocate of war, and died a red-hot abolitionist. He was an example, under a general rule in Yankeedom, of treachery and bad faith; and Fillmore, Dickinson and Dix are other examples, as Pierce and Thomas Seymour are both exceptions.

Edward Everett was an ornate speaker, a pretty declaimer, and his addresses will last a long time among collections of remarkable orations on popular occasions, such as Fourths of July, laying corner-stones and building monuments. What will most distinguish Mr. Everett will be, that he will be remembered in history as the associate in the last Presidential canvass, when there was a United States, on the ticket with that glorious old patriot and exile, John Bell, whose principles he afterward shamefully violated.

If Edward Everett has met George Washington in any realm where human affairs are permitted to be contemplated, we do not envy his emotions in the sacred presence.

Legislative Summary.

In the *Senate*, a number of bills passed their third reading, and resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for services, were discussed till adjournment.

In the *House*, resolutions were adopted in the case of Dr. H. P. Ritter, of Chowan, a synopsis of which will be found in our report, as also resolutions on the subject of impressment and Confederate liabilities to the State.

The *peace negotiators* of Savannah could not bear to have a Confederate Provost Marshal. *It* was despotism. *Now* they have provost guards stationed in every section of the city about a hundred yards apart; and they are required to *thank* Gen. Geary for the *privilege*. This is their transition from *despotism* to *freedom*.

We would call the attention of our cotemporaries to the fact that Fort Fisher never was *surrendered*—but was carried at the point of the bayonet by overwhelming numbers, after all the guns on the land face had been dismounted by the terrific fire from the fleet.

The enemy's loss, in Sunday's fight, is estimated to be at least one thousand in killed and wounded. The Fort was charged three times on Sunday afternoon and night, before it was captured.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Fall of Fort Fisher.

We have received the following account, from the lips of a gentleman who, we are sure, is as accurately informed concerning the late engagement between our forces and the enemy, at Fort Fisher, as any one.

The movement of the enemy was sudden, as we all know. After the previous failure, it was not anticipated that so quick a repetition of the effort would be made. Gen. Hoke had been withdrawn towards Wilmington, or above it. On Saturday, a Mr. McMillan—as our informant heard—discovered from near Topsail Sound, the approach of the enemy, and sought to communicate by telegraph to Gen. Bragg, the fact; but the operator was not in a condition to send the despatch, and it became necessary to transmit the news by a messenger. In two hours after the intelligence was received, Gen. Hoke was on the march to confront the enemy at his point of landing. On Friday, the enemy landed under cover of his fleet, near Battery Gatlin, about nine miles from Fort Fisher. While he was landing, Gen. Hoke appeared, and drew up in line parallel, to watch his movements, and intercept them when possible to do so. It was not possible to prevent the landing, owing to the situation of the point chosen. The enemy landed on the banks, just above the neck of the Sound, thus interposing a small surface of water between them and an attacking force; or compelling such force to circle around the lower extreme of the Sound;—either of which movements would have to be done under the fire of the whole fleet.

When Gen. Hoke found this to be the situation, he established a line facing the sea, and threw out what cavalry he required, (if he had it) on his right flank, towards Battery Anderson, which was down the beach, towards Fort Fisher—about four miles. The intervening country here is broken; and the low places are grown up with thick bushes, and are marshy. The purpose of this cavalry was to observe the movements, and give the signal of the first advance of the enemy towards establishing a line across the neck of land to the river, it being the order and purpose of Gen. Bragg to have Gen. Hoke attack him as soon as he advanced. In this condition matters rested until Friday night. During the night, the enemy, passing between the cavalry, and threading their way through the thick marshy undergrowth, made their way to the river, and on Saturday morning, Gen. Hoke found an intrenched line on his right flank, extending across the peninsular, from the sea to, or near to, the river. He succeeded, however, in maintaining his base at Sugar Loaf, immediately changed his line, and informed Gen. Bragg of the status. Then Gen. Bragg gave the order to charge the enemy in their works. In the meantime, Gen. Hoke had made a close reconnoisance, under the fire of the enemy, and discovered the strength of their force and position. On receiving the order to charge, he communicated the result of his observations, and asked Gen. Bragg to reconnoitre in person, which he did; and both these officers concurred that it was not proper to assault the lines. It was then determined to reinforce the Fort; and steps were taken which, but for a natural, but as far as we can see, unblamable miscarriage, ought to have succeeded, failed to a great extent. By this time, the enemy, four thousand strong, were secure behind their works; and the fleet proceeded to bombard Fort Fisher, which was done uninterruptedly, until Sunday, about six, p. m.

On Sunday, the column of assault, numbering about four thousand, moved from the enemy's lines, and as they advanced, they were plainly visible from Fort Fisher. But her beleaguered garrison was kept close confined within the bomb proofs, by the concentrated and continued fire of seven hundred guns, pouring torrents of shell and missiles on every spot. On the land side of Fort Fisher, we had seventeen guns—sufficient, could they have been used, to make it impossible that any force could have advanced under their fire. But, as the line of assailants got nearer to the Fort, the whole fleet concentrated the fire, in richochet shot, on the land side, and speedily dismounted every gun; and this unintermittent "*feu d'enfer*"—or in plain English—*hell fire*—was kept up until the enemy's line was in sixty yards of the works. Then it ceased, and with a rush and yell the charge was made. Capt Braddy, it is said, commanded the company guarding the sally-port. On him the hope of the garrison hung, to keep the assailants out until the men and officers, who had been packed in the bomb proofs for fifty-six hours, could get out and make ready. Instead of making defence, this officer and his command, it is said, surrendered and the enemy entered the open gate. Our men were benumbed and exhausted, and the thing was the work of a moment. They were obliged to fall back in order to rally. Col. Lamb with that cool precision which distinguishes him as an officer of *great* merit, brought his men into line near Head Quarters, Gen. Whiting being present, encouraging and cheering on the troops, and creating enthusiasm by his ardent and whole-souled heroism. Under these inspiring influences, our men were brought to the charge. The numbers were against them in the proportion of four thousand aided by two thousand marines, to two thousand, but they forced the enemy back to the mound, and a hand to hand fight, of unmitigated desperation and fury, ensued, continuing from seven to about ten o'clock, when bravery, endurance and devotion failed to overcome numbers. Our men were overpowered, and the work of assault was accomplished. But not until the enemy had paid dearly for his prize. He had not lost a man until he entered the fort. He lost two thousand, out of the six thousand that entered its precincts—we five hundred. Of the courage of our officers and men on this occasion, future tongues will speak.

Foremost in that little band of noble heroes, Whiting was everywhere where peril was most besetting. His voice cheered—his spirit animated—his arm struck down the foeman's flag. He put his life in the hollow of his hand, and held it out a free offering to his country. And, he did this so gloriously, that whoever thinks of him in connection with this furious struggle, will yield to the gratification of being absorbed in contemplation of splendid courage, and will forget all else.

We are glad to learn that he is but slightly wounded, though in several places; and we mourn the fact, that that faithful and true officer, Colonel Lamb, is so severely injured. That he may be spared, and blessed with a speedy recovery, ought to be the prayer of all our people.

If there be any fault in this matter, we leave others to find it. However great our loss, and sad our disappointment, we feel only like re-echoing the just sentiment of the *Conservative*—"All honor to the noble defenders of Fort Fisher, if they did not overcome a frightful odds, which mortals could not do."

The following letter from President Davis, addressed, in December last, to Senator Wright, and others, of the Georgia Legislature, is a calm, temperate and conclusive argument against the expediency, usefulness or propriety of any irregular negotiations with the public enemy. Had its counsels then been heeded by the leading public minds of Georgia, instead, to-day, of having the debased flag of the Federals floating over the parapets of Savannah, a sturdy people would have been aroused to resist the enemy, and he would long since have met a just doom.

It was predicted by the friends of the country, at the time peace negotiations first started, that if allowed to continue as a cry of agitation, they would discompose the minds of the people; bring defeat upon our armies; retard and put in peril our success: and these predictions have been literally fulfilled. And where the agitation has been fiercest, and conducted by the most prominent characters, there have our reverses been the severest, and the success of the enemy most frequent and decided. Let the people bear this in mind.—They are yet masters of their own destiny, if they are true to Southern manhod, and loyal to their Government:

Separate State Action.

The *Whig* of the 19th publishes the following reply of the President to sundry Senators of Georgia, on the topic announced in the above caption. The *Whig* says that it is "a clear, forcible and cogent document:"

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17, 1864.

To the Hons. Senators of Georgia—Messrs. A. R. Wright President Senate, Y. L. Guerry, J. M. Chambers, Thomas E. Lloyd, Frederick K. West, Rob't B. Nesbit:

GENTLEMEN—I answered by telegram this morning your letter of the 11th instant, as requested, and now respectfully comply with your desire that I should express my views on the subject to which you invite my attention.

In forwarding to me the resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia, by Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, you state that you are not inclined to favor the passage of these or any similar resolutions, believing them to have a tendency to create divisions among ourselves, and to unite and strengthen our enemies; but that it is asserted in Milledgeville that I favor such action on the part of the States, and would be pleased to see Georgia cast her influence in that way. You are kind enough to say that, if this be true, and if the passage of these or similar resolutions, would in the slighet degree aid or assist me in bringing the war to a successful and speedy close, you will give them your earnest and hearty support.

I return to you my cordial thanks for this expression of confidence, but assure you that there is no truth in the assertions which you mention; and I presume that you will already have seen by the closing part of my annual message, which must have reached you since the date of your letter, that I have not contemplated the use of any other agency in treating for peace than that established by the Constitution of the Confederate States.

That agency seems to me to be well adapted to its purpose, and free from the injurious consequences that would follow any other means that have been suggested.

The objection to separate State action which you present in your letter, appears to be so conclusive as to admit no reply. The immediate and inevitable tendency of such distinct action by each State is to create discordant instead of united counsels; to suggest to our enemies the possibility of a dissolution of the Confederacy, and to encourage them, by the spectacle of our divisions, to more determined and united action against us.

They would readily adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States and make separate terms of peace for themselves; and if such a suspicion, however unfounded, were once engendered among our own people, it would be destructive of that spirit of mutual confidence and support which forms our chief reliance for success in the maintenance of our cause.

When the proposal of separate State action was first mentioned, it appeared to me so impracticable, so void of any promise of good, that I gave no heed to the proposal, but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability give weight to the expression of their opinions, I was led to a serious consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection.

If all the States of the two hostile Federations are to meet in Convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place *after* an agreement as to the time, place and terms on which they are to meet. Now, without discussing the minor, although not trifling difficulties, of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a Convention without a previous agreement as to the *terms* on which they were to meet. The proposed Convention must meet on the basis either that no State should, against its own will, be bound by the decision of the Convention, or that it should be so bound. But, it is plain that an agreement on the basis that no State should be bound without its consent, by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion; would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the Confederacy; would be, in a word, so complete a concession of the rightfulness of our cause that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement *in advance* of the meeting of a Convention. The only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree, beforehand, to be bound by the decision of the Convention, and such agreement is but another form of submission to Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a Convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one. On the very threshold of the scheme proposed, therefore, we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. Is not the impracticable character of the project apparent.

You will observe that I leave entirely out of view the suggestion that a convention of all the States of both Federations should be held by common consent without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decisions; should meet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no one. It is not supposed that this can really be the meaning attached to the proposal by those who are active in its support, although the resolutions to which you invite my attention declare that the function of such a convention would be simply to *propose* a plan of peace, with the *consent* of the two belligerents; or, in other words, to act as negotiators in treating for peace. This part of the scheme is not intelligible to me. If the Convention is only to be held with the consent of the two belligerents, that *consent* cannot be obtained without negotiation. The plan then would resolve itself into a scheme that the two governments should negotiate an agreement for the appointment of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It seems much more prompt and simple to negotiate for peace at once than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators, who are to meet without power to do anything but make proposals.

If the Government of the United States is willing to make peace, it will treat for peace directly. If unwilling, it will refuse to consent to the Convention of States. The author of these resolutions and those who concur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacle to obtaining the peace, which we all desire, consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiating, so that the whole scope of the resolutions ends in nothing but suggesting that *if* the enemy will treat, the best agency would be State delegates to a convention; whereas the whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all, or entertain any other proposition than that we should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon.

After this statement of objections, it may appear superfluous to add others of less gravity, but as you invite a full expression of my views, I will add that history is replete with instances of the interminable difficulties and delays which attend the attempt to negotiate on great and conflicting interests, when the parties to the negotiation are numerous. If this has been the case where the parties possessed full powers to conclude a treaty, what can we hope from an assemblage of negotiators from thirty or forty States, who in the midst of an exasperating warfare, are to meet without power to conclude anything?

In the history of our own country we find that, in a time of profound peace, when the most cordial brotherhood of sentiment existed, and when a long and bloody war had been brought to a triumphant close, it required two years to assemble a convention and bring its deliberations to an end, and another year to procure the ratification of their labors.—With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant changes according to the vicissitudes of the struggles and the attempt to secure concordant views would soon be abandoned, and leave the parties more embittered than ever; less hopeful of the possibility of successful negotiation.

Again, how is the difficulty resulting from the conflicting pretensions of the two belligerents in regard to several of the States to be overcome? Is it supposed that Virginia would enter into a convention with a delegation from what our enemies choose to term the "State" of "West Virginia," and thus recognise an insolent and violent dismemberment of her territory? Or would the United States consent that "West Virginia" should be deprived of her pretensions to equal rights, after having formally admitted her as a State and allowed her to vote at a Presidential election? Who would send a delegation from Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri?—The enemy claim to hold the governments of those States, while we assert them to be members of the Confederacy. Would delegates be received from both sides? If so, there would soon be a disruption of the convention. If delegates are received from neither side, then a number of the States most vitally interested in the result would remain unrepresented, and what value could be attached to the mere recommendations of a body of negotiators under such circumstances? Various other considerations suggest themselves; but enough has been said to justify my conclusion that the proposal of separate State action is unwise, impracticable and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

General Hood returned from his campaign with a loss of not exceeding four thousand men—while that of the enemy was four-fold. He completely out-generaled Thomas in every movement; to such an extent, indeed, that favorite commander has been relieved by the Washington War Department. He succeeded in raising a large number of recruits in South and Western Kentucky, who, under General Lyon, still occupy that State.—That he was not wholly successful and that his name is not now hailed as one of the chiefest of our military leaders, is attributable to the accident at Nashville, against which no human intelligence could have provided. He has already suffered from much undeserved obliquy, but he bears all the opprobrium as the good and gallant and true soldier that he is, should do. He quietly remarks that he knows the penalty attending failure is the carping criticism and unqualified censure of a hasty public. But he is willing to cheerfully abide his time.

With the spirit of his noble army unbroken, with artillery sufficient for a force of fifty thousand men, with subordinate commanders who repose the greatest confidence in him, General Hood awaits an opportune moment to recover the prestige of the Army of Tennessee.—*Aug. Constitutionalist.*

The friends of the gallant Major Beilly, need have no fears of his being harshly treated by the enemy, because of his having been in the U. S. service, as we have been shown the original acceptance of his resignation, dated Washington, May 3rd, 1861.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

☞ No dispatches were received last night up to the hour of putting our paper to press.

On Peace.

The Washington *Chronicle* (19th) has a liberal and creditable editorial on the people of the South, entitled "Worthy Thoughts."—After asking the question, if the people of the South are so tired of the war, why do they fight with such tenacity? It answers it by a reference to the social influences and their high sense of honor. It avers that no gentleman could be more agreeable and no ladies more fascinating. It closes as follows:

Personal honor was the absorbing passion of the Southerner's life. The standard may have been faultly, but was rigidly adhered to. Such men may be heartily sick of a strife, but they will not abandon those engaged in it.—They may look for the close of the war, but they will not desert their colors. They may deplore the necessity for the dread onsets of forlorn battle-fields, but once on them they will conquer or die.

As deserters or willing captives, they know they will be ostracised from the homes of the friends they love when the contest is over.—Hence the war will be continued and desperate battles be fought, until, by common consent, the struggle is regarded as utterly hopeless, or until such terms are offered as they feel at liberty to accept.

Shall we deal with them as lucky, but, erring brethren, whose sense of honor, defective as we may think it, must be respected and whose pride of character should not be broken down; or shall we undertake to regard them lawless, defiant rebels, who are to be humbled, if not exterminated? Do we not want these courageous men, these enduring, high spirited men to unite with us in laying broad and deep the foundation of a democratic society that under the inspiration of free institutions, shall throw all our past prosperity, brilliant as it was, in the shade?

We understand that on Thursday last there was some skirmishing between the left wing of our forces in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf, and the Yankee infantry, who had made an advance from their entrenched position. During the afternoon, it is reported, whilst the Yankee vessels were engaged shelling the woods, their infantry made an attack on Clingman's brigade, (occupying our left,) with the evident intention of flanking them, but were repulsed and driven back to their entrenchments. No casualties have as yet been reported, but we learn that several of our men were wounded.

John Sipe, Co. B, 42d Reg't N. C. T., (of Newton, N. C.,) wounded in above skirmish, and brought to General Hospital No. 4, died on yesterday.

In the river below no movements have been made by the enemy's vessels that we are aware of.—*Wilmington Journal.*

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill has reached the city for the purpose of assuming command of the forces in this vicinity.

We congratulate our citizens and the public generally upon the appearance of Gen. Hill in our midst. He will, we trust, infuse new life into the despondent, and may haps cause a rattling among the dry bones of the disaffected, if there be any such. There are few officers in the Confederacy of so exalted a reputation as this gallant North Carolinian. He opened the war with the splendid victory at Bethel, and since then whenever there have been hard blows given the enemy—in Virginia, Maryland, and at Chickamauga, he has been a leader worthy of our cause.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

THE QUOTATIONS OF GOLD.—Whether gold is to day held at fifty or an hundred, or an hundred and fifty for one, does not alter the fact that such a quotation is not based upon the depreciation in value of Confederate money. There are now before Congress bills for confiscating the property of those who have left the Confederate States to avoid military service. To avoid this confiscation, this property is being sold by the holders and the money converted into gold, to be sent abroad to these delinquent Confederates. Besides this, the negroes, who have been hoarding Confederate currency have been disposing of it, preparatory to running off. These, and similar causes, far more than the fall of Fort Fisher, constitute the real reason for the exorbitant price of gold.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

The following dialogue occurred yesterday near our office, between a wag and a wealthy old city croaker:

Wag—Did you hear the news?

Croaker—(Excited)—No! What is it?

Wag—The Muscogee Road is cut.

Croaker—(Very nervously)—Is it possible! Kilpatrick's force?

Wag—No, General Wash-up's force.

Croaker—General Wash-up! Is he from Sherman's army.

Wag—No: he descended from Heaven last night in a rain storm.

Exit Croaker, with a scowl. Wag and companions repair with a laugh to Porter's Restaurant on Cherry street for reinforcements—*Confederacy.*

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

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NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsboro', for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes, properly marked and weighed, will be taken charge of and duly delivered.

The boxes sent to Kirkland's and Clingman's Brigades were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

jan 20-dtd WALTER A. THOMPSON.